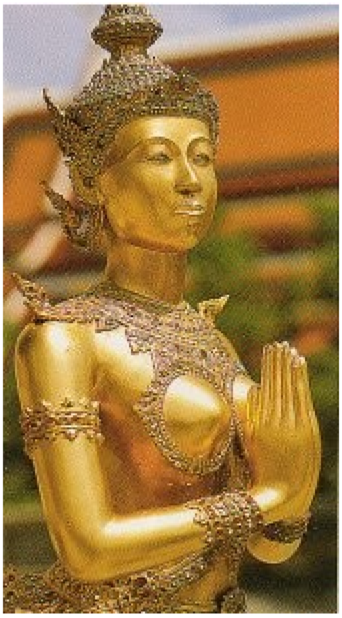
Thai SOLT I

Module 6 Lesson 5



Culture and Traditions

Objectives **Module 6**
Lesson 5

At the end of the lesson, the students will be able to engage in cultural activities. Under this Terminal Learning Objective, the students will be able to:

1. Discuss cultural activities and holidays. This task will include:

- Discuss food in the target region
- Discuss holidays and celebrations
- Discuss national costumes
- Discuss customs, protocol, and courtesies
- Discuss historical events
- Discuss historical figures
- Discuss religions
- Discuss weddings
- Discuss funerals

Tip of the Day Thailand possesses a wealth of architecture, culture, cuisine and traditions that are all distinctly Thai. Yet paradoxically, Thais, with their natural charm and happy temperament, are wonderfully adept at making visitors feel right at home.

There are many cultural traditions surrounding a customary Thai wedding. Look over the chart below that reviews some of them. Consider what wedding traditions you are familiar with. Discuss differences and similarities between customary Thai weddings and a typical wedding in your experience.

[illegible]: Weddings

[illegible]	The two families agree beforehand on the expenses of the ceremony and the 'bride price',or dowry, to be paid, usually arranged by a go-between known as [illegible]
[illegible]	To be engaged. The man gives an engagement ring to the woman and a sum of money to her parents. They become [illegible]
[illegible]	The wedding day is usually chosen by an astrologer or a monk, who decides the most auspicious time.
[illegible]	The wedding day begins with the couple feeding the monks in the early morning and receiving their blessings. Marriage registration can be done after the ceremony.
[illegible]	The pouring ceremony in the afternoon. Guests then bless the couple by pouring sacred water [illegible] on the hands of the couple.

[illegible]	Wedding reception follows the pouring ceremony. Most receptions for upper class Thais are held at large hotels with sit-down dinners.
[illegible]	Having an old couple, evidence of a successful marriage, ‘prepare the bridal bed’ continues to be practiced.

Exercise 1
Listen as the instructor reads descriptions of each event of a traditional Thai wedding and number it according to the sequence it is presented.

• [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible]	• [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible]

Exercise 2
Put these events of the traditional Thai wedding in the correct order:

a. [illegible]
b. [illegible]
c. [illegible]
d. [illegible]
e. [illegible]
f. [illegible]
g. [illegible]
h. [illegible]

Exercise 3

Now you have talked about some of the Thai traditions. The class will practice talking about a Thai wedding based on the following article and by using the vocabulary presented earlier.

Wedding ceremonies are usually held only to mark the first marriage. The two families agree beforehand on the expenses of the ceremony and the 'bride price' to be paid. The wedding day begins with the couple feeding the monks in the early morning and receiving their blessings. The wedding consists of the couple sitting side by side, the groom to the right of the bride.

At an auspicious time, chosen by an astrologer or a monk, their heads are linked with joined loops of □□□□□□□ (white thread) by a senior elder who then pours sacred water over the hands of the couple. The water drips from their hands into bowls of ornately arranged flowers. Guests then bless the couple by pouring water in the same fashion. No vows are made to love and cherish nor obey until 'death do us part'…

□□□□□□□□□□ (Spicy prawn soup)

Main Ingredients:

prawns, straw mushrooms, lemongrass, kaffir lime leaves, roasted chilli paste, fish sauce, lime juice, fresh chillies

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Exercise 4
Read the following article about the Thai tradition of eating. Consider what cultural traditions your society has and as a group compare them with the one you will read about below.

To appreciate Thai food you have to understand how they eat. The experience of having a Thai dinner is very communal. Many dishes are served for all to share and everyone at the table takes the food from these dishes and eats them with rice. Each person at the table will get a plate of rice and share all the dishes served at the table. It makes the meal more enjoyable because you can sample more of the dishes. If you go out to eat with Thai friends, you may find yourself invited to choose one of the dishes. Don't make the mistake of believing that your selection is for your exclusive consumption. Your choice is expected to take into consideration the dishes already selected, so as to create a suitable variety of dishes.
Thai use a spoon and fork for eating, not chopsticks (although chopsticks are used in the Chinese noodle shops). A serving spoon for each of the side-dishes and an individual bowl for the curry are usually provided. A person will only take enough of a dish for one or two bites at a time and then go on to the next dish. It is considered rude to take more than that out of a dish at one time. Ice water is a typical drink for an ordinary everyday meal. When a person lines the fork and spoon up next to each other on his plate, it means that he/she is done eating.

Tip of the Day

The ideal traditional Thai meal aims at being a harmonious blend of spicy, subtle, sweet, and sour and is meant to be appealing to eye, nose and palate. A large central bowl of rice may be accompanied by a clear soup (perhaps □□□□□□□□□□□), a stemed dish (□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□), a fried dish (□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□), a hot salad (□□□□□□□□), and a variety of sauces of which the most essential is nam pla (fermented fish sauce), into which food can be dipped. This is normally followed by a sweet dessert (□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□) and finally, fresh fruit of which Thailand boasts a year-round supply.

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Food in different regions of Thailand

Food varies from region to region, with modification of standard dishes and also local specialities. In Chiang Mai, for example, the food is generally milder than that of the central region; naem, a spicy pork sausage, is a northern delicacy.
Northeastern food tends to be very spicy, with explosive salads and special broiled, minced meat dishes mixed with miniature, high-votage green chillies. Glutinous rice is more popular in this region than steamed rice. Exotic dishes like fried ants, grasshoppers and frog curry are not uncommon.
Southern cuisine makes dilicious use of the creatures which team in the nearby seas. Lobsters, craps, scallops, fish, and squid are common ingredients and unusal delicacies like jellyfish salad can also be found. In the southern most provinces, where there is a large Muslim community, sweet, mild, and spicy curries abound.

[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]

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Exercise 5
Write two kinds of each regional food of Thailand.

North: ____
Central: ____
Northeast: ____
South: ____

Exercise 6
Write a short paragraph describing the typical American diet.

Exercise 7
Write the recipe of your favorite dish. Then read it to the class and see if they can guess what dish it describes.

____

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____

____

____

____

____

____

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□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□: Thai National Costumes

Thai traditional clothing

Traditional clothing and adornments are called "□□□□□□"-an abbreviation of the term □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (Thai attire). As Thailand is a country with a single ethnic group, traditional dress is synonymous with national dress. For this reason, the □□□□□□ forms a highly effective expression of Thailand identity. Thus, changes in □□□□□□ design from past to present parallel the nation's historical development. Moreover, the □□□□□□'s form, materials, and designs provide a glimpse into Thai lifestyle, while its intricate designs show the values and worldview of the Thai people.

□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
□□□□□□□□□□□□

หญิง ชุดไทยศิวาลัย
ชาย เสื้อพระราชทานแขนยาว ผ้าผูก
เอวสีดำ

หญิง ชุดไทยจักรี
ชาย เสื้อพระราชทานแขนยาว ผ้าผูกเอ
วสีีดำ

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Customs, protocol, and courtesies

Thai people use sacred water (sometimes translated as lustral water) prepared by Buddhist monks for various ceremonies, such as weddings, Songkran, and the water pouring ceremony held after a person passes away. Distinguish guests bless the bride and groom at the wedding □□; during Songkran ceremonies □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ to bless the elderly; and the monks will also provide sacred water to a deceased person's loved ones so that they can pour the water over the hands of the person who has passed away in order to pay respect and ask forgiveness from the deceased person □□□□□□□□□□□□□□. In the water pouring ceremony the Thais use a sea shell (conch) called (□□□) □□□□□ that has been ornately decorated with gold to hold the sacred water. Underneath their hands is a small tray of beautifully arranged flowers to catch the falling water.

Military Protocol

Thai military personnel are highly conscious of rank distinctions and of the duties, obligations, and benefits they entail. Relationships among officers of different grades; and among officers, NCOs, and lower enlisted ranks are governed by military tradition in a society where observance of differences in status is highly formalized. The social distance between officers and NCOs is widened by the fact that officers usually are college or military academy graduates, while most NCOs have not gone beyond secondary school. There is often an even wider gap between officers and conscripts, most of whom have even less formal education, service experience, or specialized training than NCOs.

Formal honors and symbols of merit occupy an important place in the Thai military tradition, and service personnel receive and wear awards and decorations with pride. The government grants numerous awards, and outstanding acts of heroism, courage, and meritorious service receive prompt recognition.

Exercise 8

On what occasions are the following ceremonies taking place?

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

Holidays and celebrations

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Exercise 9

Answer the following questions based on the text you have read about important celebrations in Thailand.

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]

> *Tip of the Day*
>
> In 1932, a bloodless coup transformed the Government of Thailand from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy. King Prajadhipok (Rama VII) initially accepted this change but later surrendered the kingship to his 10-year old nephew. Upon his abdication, King Prajadhipok said that the obligation of a ruler was to reign for the good of the whole people, not for a select few. Although nominally a constitutional monarchy, Thailand was ruled by a series of military governments interspersed with brief periods of democracy from that time until the 1992 elections. Since the 1992 elections, Thailand has been a functioning democracy with constitutional changes of government.

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Historical events & historical figures

วันที่ ๑๐ ธันวาคม
เป็นวัน
รัฐธรรมนูญ ซึ่งจัด
ให้มีขึ้น ทุกๆปี
เพื่อเป็นการระลึก
ถึงการเปลี่ยนแปลง
การ ปกครองจากระบอบ
สมบูร-
ณาญาสิทธิราชย์ไป
สู่การปก
ครองระบอบ
ประชาธิปไตย
อันมีพระมหา
กษัตริย์อยู่ภาย
ใต้รัฐธรรมนูญ เมื่อ
วันที่ ๒๔
มิถุนายน พ.ศ. ๒๔๗๕
ใน
รัชสมัยของพระบาท
สมเด็จ
พระปกเกล้าเจ้าอยู่
หัว(ร.๗)

การเปลี่ยนแปลงนี้นำโดยกลุ่มคนรุ่นหนุ่มสาวที่ได้รับการ
ศึกษาจากต่างประเทศ และได้
รับอิทธิพลจากแนวความคิดด้านระบอบประชาธิปไตยตะวันตก กลุ่มนี้มีชื่อว่า คณะราษฎร์ นำโดยหลวงประดิษฐ์มนูธรรม (ปรีดี พนมยงค์) เพื่อเป็นการหลีกเลี่ยงการ
นองเลือด พระบาทสมเด็จพระปกเกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัวจึงทรงพระกรุณาโปรดเกล้าฯให้มีการ
ยกเลิกการปกครองระบอบสมบูรณาญาสิทธิราชย์ และทรงมอบ
รัฐธรรมนูญฉบับถาวร
ฉบับแรกของประเทศให้กับประชาชน

Questions:

1. วันรัฐธรรมนูญตรงกับวันที่เท่าไร

____

2. วันรัฐธรรมนูญมีความสำคัญอย่างไรในประวัติศาสตร์การ
ปกครองของประเทศไทย

____

3. การเปลี่ยนแปลงการปกครองมีขึ้นในรัชสมัยใด

____

4. กลุ่มคนที่เป็นผู้นำการเปลี่ยนแปลงการปกครองมีชื่อว่าอะไร

____

5. ผู้นำของกลุ่มคือใคร

____

Exercise 10
Answer the following questions based on the text about His Excellency Pridi Banomyong.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] พ.ศ. [illegible]-[illegible].

[illegible] Chloropsis aurifro ns pridi [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

Questions:
1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]

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Buddhism
About 95% of the Thai population are Buddhist, which is a religion based on the teachings of Buddha, "the enlightened".

Born an Indian prince in 560 BC Siddhartha Gautama subjected himself to many years of severe austerities to arrive at a vision of the world which is the basis of Buddhism.   Gautama Buddha spoke of four noble truths:

- "Existence is suffering" (The truth of suffering).
- "Suffering is caused by desire" (The truth of the cause of suffering).
- "Eliminate the cause of suffering and the suffering will cease to arise" (The truth of cessation of suffering).
- "The eight fold path (or middle way) is the way to eliminate desire" (The truth of the path).

The main theme of Buddhist belief is that of □□□□, the evaluation of all life's events and, after ones death, the rebirth of that karma in a new existence. In this way everyone has it in his own hands to determine his next life, for better or worse. The Thai proverb "□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□:do good and receive good, do evil and receive evil" sums up this concept well.

Buddhism is ever present in Thai life from the myriad Buddha images to the saffron-robed monks and many □□□ (temples) at which local people worship. As a visitor to Thailand you are welcome to visit the □□□ but please remember to dress respectfully, no shorts or vests. Remove your shoes before entering any temple building, and never touch the head of a Buddha image.

Other Religions

About 4% of the population, mainly living in the south of Thailand, are Muslim. The remaining 1% is Confucians, Taoists, Christians, and Hindus. Thai people are very tolerant of other faiths and treat all religions with respect.

[illegible]

Introduction

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Exercise 11

Reading exercise: You will need some information from this reading to do an activity in the Homework section.

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 50 [illegible] ([illegible] 212) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].[illegible].1200-1400 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].[illegible]. 2485 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] 11 [illegible] 2518 [illegible] 19.38 [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 23 [illegible] 2522 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 110 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 12.33 [illegible] [illegible] 53.60 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 12 [illegible] [illegible] 1 [illegible] [illegible] 3 [illegible]

No new grammar has been introduced.

Vocabulary Notes
Module 6 Lesson 5

[illegible] A dowry—that is, money or valuable things given to the bride’s parents at the time of engagement or wedding. The two families usually agree beforehand on the size of the dowry.

[illegible] Usually a well respected person in the community who plays the role of a go-between in asking the hand of someone’s daughter to be married to someone’s son. This person may not be related to either the future bride or groom.

[illegible] To set up a fortuitous date for a marriage, the bride and groom will go to see the monk or an astrologer to help them set up a date according to their horoscope. The Thai people believe this step is essential to ensure the marriage begins well, or at the very least believe that to ignore this step is asking for trouble.

[illegible] The horoscope sign of a man and a woman that will not go well together. For example, Taurus won’t go well with Aries, etc.

[illegible] On the engagement or wedding day, the groom and his family will form a line carrying things to give to the bride and her parents.

[illegible] A house especially built for the newlyweds to live in after their marriage. Usually the groom will pay for construction and furnishing this honeymoon house.

[illegible] When the groom brings the bride to live at his residence after their marriage. It’s a tradition practiced in southern part of India. But if the groom is taken to live in the house of the bride, it’s called [illegible]. In Thailand, either the bride goes to live with the groom at his house or the groom comes to live with the bride at her house or they both move into their own house, and in each case the Thai people call this [illegible].

[illegible] A wooden tray with legs used to serve food in the northern part of Thailand.

Vocabulary
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[illegible]	parade, procession
[illegible]	politics
[illegible]	abdication
[illegible]	to ask for a girl's hand in marriage (usually through an intermediary)
[illegible]	engagement
[illegible]	morale support, will power
[illegible]	a movement
[illegible]	pretext
[illegible]	to discover
[illegible]	to be overconfident, careless
[illegible]	unity
[illegible]	an advice
[illegible]	the bride and groom
[illegible]	to register marriage
[illegible]	the Thai minor era, beginning March 21, 638 A.D. (abbrev. [illegible].[illegible].)
[illegible]	to negotiate
[illegible]	bride
[illegible]	fate, destiny
[illegible]	Thai national costumes (female)
[illegible]	to make a decision
[illegible]	to name, give a name
[illegible]	to be considered as
[illegible]	to approach, to solicit, to sound out
[illegible]	Kathin festival
[illegible]	prefer, favor, like, accept popularity (as a good thing)
[illegible]	historical figures
[illegible]	important person
[illegible]	democracy
[illegible]	custom, tradition
[illegible]	to consult
[illegible]	to make the bed
[illegible]	the robe of the Buddhist monk
[illegible]	leader
[illegible]	ceremony
[illegible]	to honor
[illegible]	Buddhist monk

□□□□□□□□□	the Great Powers, a mighty nation
□□□□□□	to be splendid, in a grand way
□□□□□□	to praise, to honor

Vocabulary
Module 6 Lesson 5

□□□□□□	to cancel, nullify
□□□□□□	to pour water over…
□□□□□□	reign, the reign of
□□□□□□□□□□	Constitution
□□□□□□□□	statesman
□□□□□□□	smoothly, successfully
□□□□	zodiac, dignity
□□□□□□□□	joyous
□□□□□□□	auspicious time
□□□□□□	to wipe out
□□□□□□□	National Day
□□□□□□□□□□□	Memorial Day
□□□□□□□□□□□□□	traditional/seasonal festival
□□□□□□	Buddhist day of worship
□□□□□□□	full moon day
□□□□□□□	merit making festival in the tenth month of the lunar calendar year
□□□□□□□□□□□□□	official holiday
□□□□□□	marriage (elegant)
□□□	court of law
□□□□□□□□	economy
□□□□□□□□□□□□□	to send off a bride
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	Smithsonian Institute
□□□□□□□□□	treaty
□□□□□□□	complete
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	absolute monarchy
□□□□	to marry (elegant)
□□□□	Siam (former name for Thailand)
□□□□□ (□□□□□□□□)	conch
□□□□□□□	to teach, counsel, instruct, sermonize
□□□□□	right, privilege (n.)
□□□□□□□	to be equal (in legal status)
□□□□□□□	freedom, liberty
□□□□□□□	to show, to display
□□□□	to prostrate
□□□□□□□□□	engagement ring
□□□	astrologer
□□□□□□□	sovereignty
□□□□□	to bless, to wish, to toast

[illegible]	order, mandate
[illegible]	result of good deeds
[illegible]	senior, to be aged, to have seniority

Vocabulary
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[illegible]	spicy food
[illegible]	independence
[illegible]	His Excellency

Culture Notes
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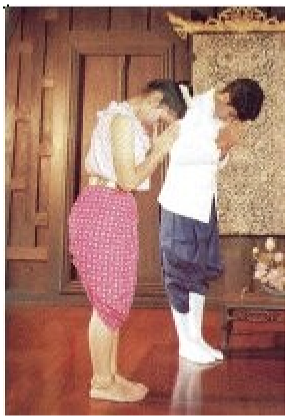
TRADITIONAL THAI SALUTATION

Many Asian cultures share the same gesture of greeting - the putting together of hands at chest level. Thai people use several modes of this gesture in salutation, each mode suiting a particular purpose. Each person learns to use the proper gesture for the purpose it is intended for from early childhood. He is trained to do so until the knowledge becomes a second nature. The variety is such that a foreigner who attempts to conform, to all good intentions, may seem awkward to the native Thai.

Putting the palms of one's hands together at chest level is not actually a greeting, but is a gesture of veneration known as "□□□□□□". It is used to pay respects to venerated objects and people such as Buddha images, Buddhist monks, the royalty, etc.	
	The "□□□□□□" becomes a "wai" salutation only when the hands are brought up from chest level to face level. The higher they are placed in front of the face, accompanied by increasingly deep bending of the head forward, indicates the degree of respect. Basically, the degree or gradation depends on social standing or seniority. For example, a younger person will initiate a "wai" to be responded by a similar gesture from the older person. By etiquette, the younger person bows his head a little more than does the older person, and a layman will "wai" a Buddhist monk without consideration of age.

The solicited response is of interest. Sometimes etiquette demands that the older person responds by neither raising his hands nor bowing his head and remains in the attitude of “□□□□□□” only. Generally, it is rude not to respond to a greeting with the exception that Buddhist monks never physically respond to salutations by the layman.

Culture Notes
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	As the “□□□□” becomes more respectful and the head bends further forward, the whole body may also be lowered until the person who is making the gesture of salutation actually sits on the floor and places his hands, still with palms together, on the floor. This posture is known as the “□□□□”.

Culture Notes
Module 6 Lesson 5

There are two different styles of sitting in salutation : the formal “□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□” style and the “pubpiab” (“half prostration”) style. The “□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□” style is used to venerate the “triple gems” of Buddhism i.e. the Lord Buddha, his Dharma teachings, and the Sangkha order of monks. The name derives from the fact that five (□□□□) bodily extremities: the forehead, both hands and knees, are profferred on the ground to the worship of Buddhism. In action, the person sits upright on his haunches. He performs the “□□□□□□”, brings the hands up to his face to “□□□□” while bending the whole body forward to “□□□□” on the floor. The palms are actually placed flat on the floor and the forehead touches the floor between them. The process is always repeated three times. To “□□□□” highly respected people such as members of the royalty, the other seated attitude “□□□□□□□□” is used. Here the person sits on the floor with both legs folded to one side of the body. He bends the torso forward and places both hands on the floor. In this case, however, the hands maintain the “□□□□□□” attitude on the floor.

The final salutation is the one which displays the deepest respect of all. It is known in Thai as “□□□□ □□□□□” and is reserved for the King. The person who performs this traditional salutation sits on his heels, knees on the floor. He puts his hands together in the basic “□□□□□□” attitude, sways the torso to the front while bringing the hands up in a sweeping

gesture to a position high on the forehead. At the pinnacle of the hand sweep, the neck is bent backward to its furthest extent. After that, the hands are lowered to chest level and the process repeated twice more. This extreme salutation may be witnessed at the public display of veneration of King Rama V on the anniversary of his death on 23 October at the memorial statue in Bangkok.

Application Activities
Module 6 Lesson 5

Activity 1
Listen as the instructor reads a passage and answer the questions.

1. What is the name of this festival?

____

2. What is the motive of this festival?

____

3. What are other festivals that have the same motive?

____

4. In what region of Thailand is this festival held?

____

5. Besides entertaining, what does this festival manifest?

____

Application Activities
Module 6 Lesson 5

Activity 2
Read the text and answer the questions.

	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ‘[illegible]’ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ‘[illegible]’ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1767.

1. What is the name of this Thai King?

2. What did he do for the good of the country?

3. Why did the King move the capital from Ayutthaya?

4. Where did he move?

Application Activities
Module 6 Lesson 5

Activity 3
Read the caption of the image below and tell who, what, when, and where.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Application Activities
Module 6 Lesson 5

Activity 4
Read the text and decide if the statements that follow are true or false.

[illegible]

1. The E-Sarn or northeastern Thailand wedding ceremony T / F
   is elaborate and takes several days.
2. The ceremony centers on the Bai Sri stemmed tray on T / F
   which lays a pile of beige cotton strings.
3. The ceremony involves the people from the whole village T / F
   who would tie the string to the wrists of the bride.
4. The Bai Sri is also used in welcoming ceremony for T / F
   honored guests and commonly featured in ordination ceremonies.

5. □□□□□□□□ is a holy thread blessed by the Buddhist monk T / F
for ceremonies related to religion.

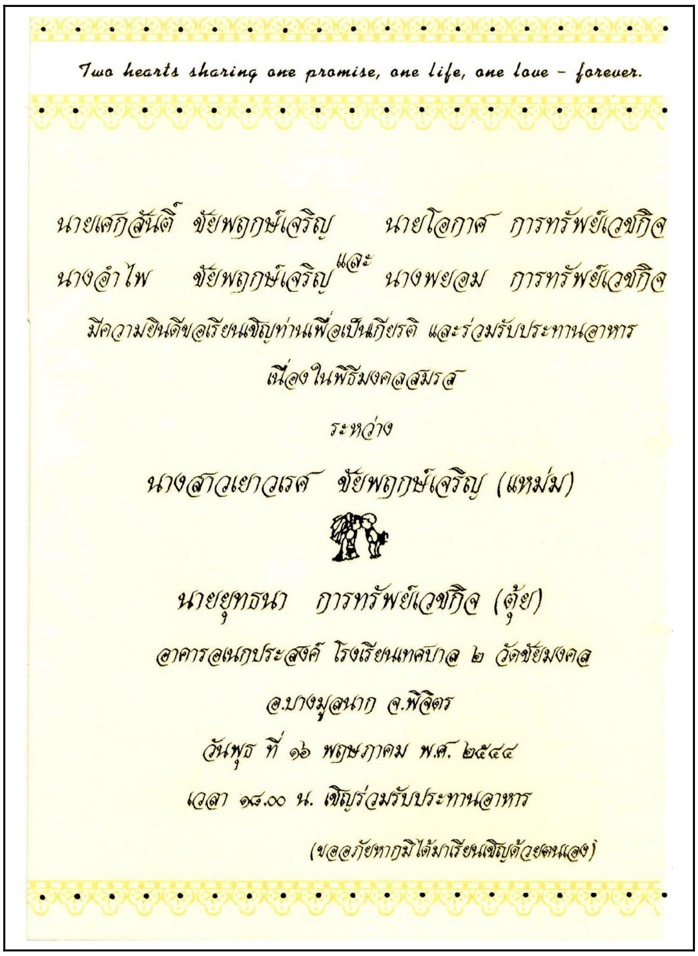
Activity 5

Listen to the instructor read the Buddhist Ordination and decide if the following statements are true or false.

1. The ordination of a monk is regarded as an act of a T / F
   great merit dedicated to his parents.
2. It is a Thai custom for a young man to enter the T / F
   monkhood before marriage.
3. Thai people believe that if a man enters the monkhood T / F
   after marriage, his wife is certain to receive half of the
   merit in stead of his parents.
4. Thai people also believe that if they accumulate a lot T / F
   of merit, they will be born in heaven after death.
5. The minimum age for entering the monkhood is 20 years old. T / F

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 6 Lesson 5

Activity 1
Read the invitation and decide if the statements are true or false.

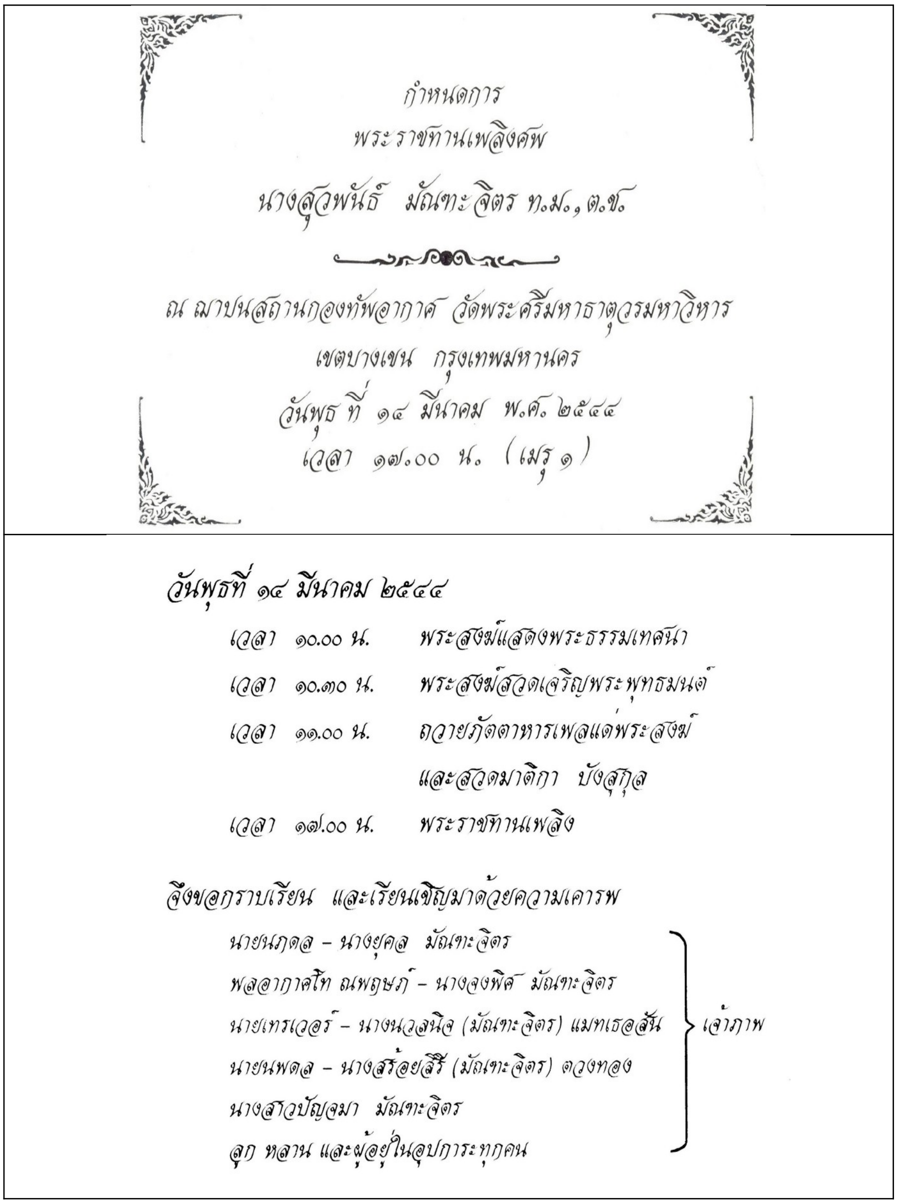

Two hearts sharing one promise, one life, one love – forever.

นายเศกสันติ์ ชัยพฤกษ์เจริญ และ นายโอภาศ การทรัพย์เวชกิจ
นางอำไพ ชัยพฤกษ์เจริญ และ นางพยอม การทรัพย์เวชกิจ
มีความยินดีขอเรียนเชิญท่านเพื่อเป็นเกียรติ และร่วมรับประทานอาหาร
เนื่องในพิธีมงคลสมรส
ระหว่าง
นางสาวเยาวเรศ ชัยพฤกษ์เจริญ (แหม่ม)
นายยุทธนา การทรัพย์เวชกิจ (ตุ้ย)
อาคารอเนกประสงค์ โรงเรียนเทศบาล ๒ วัดชัยมงคล
อ.บางมูลนาก จ.พิจิตร
วันพุธ ที่ ๑๖ พฤษภาคม พ.ศ. ๒๕๔๔
เวลา ๑๘.๐๐ น. เชิญร่วมรับประทานอาหาร
(ขออภัยหากมิได้มาเรียนเชิญด้วยตนเอง)

True or False?
1. A party will be held in a hotel ballroom in Phijit Province. T / F
2. Dinner will be served. T / F
3. The hosts are the newlywed's relatives. T / F
4. Some of the invitations are sent out by mail. T / F

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 6 Lesson 5

Activity 2
This is an invitation for a Royal-sponsored cremation. Answer the following questions in English.


กำหนดการ
พระราชทานเพลิงศพ
นางสุวพันธ์ มัณฑะจิตร ท.ม.,ต.ช.

ณ ฌาปนสถานกองทัพอากาศ วัดพระศรีมหาธาตุวรมหาวิหาร
เขตบางเขน กรุงเทพมหานคร
วันพุธ ที่ ๑๔ มีนาคม พ.ศ. ๒๕๔๔
เวลา ๑๗.๐๐ น. (เมรุ ๑)

วันพุธที่ ๑๔ มีนาคม ๒๕๔๔

เวลา	๑๐.๐๐ น.	พระสงฆ์แสดงพระธรรมเทศนา
เวลา	๑๐.๓๐ น.	พระสงฆ์สวดเจริญพระพุทธมนต์
เวลา	๑๑.๐๐ น.	ถวายภัตตาหารเพลแด่พระสงฆ์ และสวดมาติกา บังสุกุล
เวลา	๑๗.๐๐ น.	พระราชทานเพลิง

จึงขอกราบเรียน และเรียนเชิญมาด้วยความเคารพ
นายนภดล - นางยุคล มัณฑะจิตร
พลอากาศโท ณพฤษภ์ - นางจงพิศ มัณฑะจิตร
นายเทรเวอร์ - นางนวลนิจ (มัณฑะจิตร) แมทเธอสัน
นายนพดล - นางสร้อยสิรี (มัณฑะจิตร) ดวงทอง
นางสาวปัญจมา มัณฑะจิตร
ลูก หลาน และผู้อยู่ในอุปการะทุกคน
} เจ้าภาพ

1. Who is the deceased?

____

2. When is the event taking place?

____

3. In which province is the cremation?

____

4. What is the name of the temple?

____

5. Which relatives are mourning? List at least three.___________________________

____

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 6 Lesson 5

Activity 3
Look at the images below and tell which one represents which occasion or festival.

(1)	(2)
(3)	(4)
(5)	(6)

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 6 Lesson 5

Activity 4
Give the Thai name for each festival described below.

1. The rocket festival. The festival is associated with traditional beliefs in the supernatural powers that help promote the production of rice crops for the coming planting season.

2. It was an expression of gratitude to the goddess of water '□□□□□□ □□□□' for having extensively used, and sometimes polluted, the water from the rivers and canals.

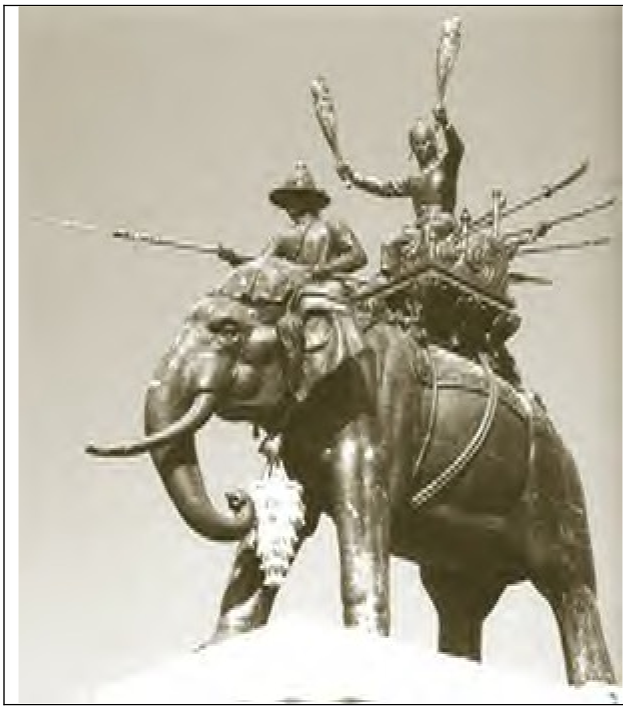
3. The Elephant Round-up displays the amazing grace, strength and intelligence of this huge creature in games of soccer, log carrying, and the tug-of-war against human teams.

4. During the ninth lunar month, devout Buddhist Chinese descendants undertake a strict vegetarian diet, wear white clothes and observe ten rules in order to purify their minds and bodies.

5. Traditionally, Thais visit temples at this time of year to offer food to the monks and to participate in bathing ceremonies for Buddha images. At home, young people pour scented water into the hands of their parents and elders as a mark of respect and to receive the blessing of the older folk.

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 6 Lesson 5

Activity 5
Look at the image below, read the descriptions and make a gist. Your instructor will call each of you to share your work with the class. Each student must provide a new sentence each time he/she is called to add on the gist.

	[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 2098

[illegible] 2127

เสด็จเถลิงถวัลย์ราชสมบัติเป็นพระมหากษัตริย์ของกรุงศรีอยุธยา
ราชธานีไทย เมื่อพระพุทธศักราช 2133

<u>Culture and Traditions</u>

<u>Thai SOLT I</u>

Homework

Module 6 Lesson 5

Activity 1

Pick one of your favorite historical persons and find some information about him/her on the Internet or in an encyclopedia and prepare a short bio sketch (6-7 sentences) about him/her in Thai. Say when and where he/she was born; what is he/she is famous for; and when he/she died. Your instructor will ask one or two of you to tell the story to the rest of the class.

Activity 2

Read the following text and mark if the following statements are True or False.

[illegible]

True or False?

1. Most Thais are followers of Buddhism and paying respect to T / F
icons and symbolic figures of holy spirits, which are parts of the religion.
2. Tiny female and male dolls are put inside to symbolize the T / F
wealth of the house owner.
3. The spirit house is usually placed at eye level of an average T / F

standing person and must face either north or south.

4. The spirit house symbolizes the abode of the Lord of the Land, T / F
a holy spirit who protects the dwellers from any unseen troubles.

5. The spirit house is known in Thai as “□□□□□□□”. T / F

Homework
Module 6 Lesson 5

Activity 3
Read the text and write a gist of the paragraph in Thai. Vocabulary for the written Thai words is provided below.

Phra That Phnom of Nakorn Phanom Province has always been an emotionally binding force for Buddhists on both banks of the Mekong River, Thais and Laotians. Its symbolic importance is equal to that of Luang of Vientiane, Laos. Both stupas were built in the same era of the Sri Khotaburana Kingdom, some 1,500 years ago. Both stupas are believed to contain a piece of the Lord Buddha's chest-bones. This picture of the original Phra That Phnom before its collapse in 1975 is therefore a rare historical record.

Phra That Phnom □□□□□□□□□□ Buddhists □□□□□□□□□□□□ Mekong River □□□□□□□□□□ Luang □□□□ Vientiane □□□□□□□□□□□□□□	Sri Khotaburana □□□□□□□ □□□□□ Kingdom □□□□□□□□□□□ Lord Buddha □□□□□□□□□□□ chest-bones □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

stupas □□□□ era □□□ □□□□	original □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ collapse □□□□□□□□□□□□ historical record □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□